

IN THE DRAWINGS:

Attached is a substitute sheet to replace the original Figure 9. The misspelled word “Rigistry” has been corrected to –Registry--; in view of the Examiners objection to the drawing. No new matter has been added.

REMARKS

Claims 4-9, 12-21, 24-32, and 39-44 remain for reconsideration.

Claims 1-3, 10-11, 22-23, 33-38, and 45-60 have been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer. No claims have been added.

The Examiner has noted numerous typographical errors and made corresponding objections to the specification, ones of the claims, and the drawings. Applicants appreciate the Examiner's thorough review. Accordingly, appropriate amendments to the specification, claims and drawings are herein presented. In view of the amendments on the informalities, it is requested the objections be withdrawn.

Claims 12-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for an antecedent issue in claim 12. Accordingly the term "the event producer" has been amended to --an event producer--. As amended, it is respectfully requested that this ground of rejection be withdrawn.

With regard to the prior art rejection, all claims stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,020, 884 to MacNaughton et al. (MacNaughton).

Briefly, HTTP is a data transport protocol developed based on a simple client/server interaction model or a request-response model. In HTTP, a client always initiates requests and responses are generated with respect to the

requests by the server and then returned to the client. Some web applications leverage HTTP as an underlying transport protocol. A known problem associated with this model is that it is difficult for a server entity to notify its clients of any event (e.g., status changes) occurred on the server. For example, it is difficult for a server component to initiate a message to its web clients using HTTP. This drawback has inherently limited the capability of the web applications that employ the model. It becomes particularly problematic in applications in which the ability to receive real-time notification from a server may be crucial.

The present invention is generally related to a web-enabled 2-way remote messaging mechanism that allows a client to receive instant notification from an event producer based on subscription, to access data generated by the event producer, and to post messages to the event producer.

MacNaughton:

The reference to MacNaughton, over which all claims stand rejected is directed to a system integrating an online service community with a foreign service. The reference is assigned on its face to America Online (AOL), an online service provider, and appears to allow a particular provider, such as AOL, to interface its clients to the Internet World-Wide-Web. To that end, AOL provides a user interface which includes tool bars comprising control buttons corresponding to URLs (Internet addresses) that allows users to interact with other members in an online community. As stated in the abstract, the benefit for end-users is a transformation of the Web to a community.

As recited in independent claim 4, and similarly, independent claims 6, 12, 24, and 39, embodiments of the invention include “a persistent listening connection that listens to an event subscribed by the web client with a remote messaging facility server”.

This is discussed for example in paragraph [0043] of the application wherein it discusses “In addition to managing remote messaging sessions, the session manager 230 may also maintain, based on a request from the web client 117, a persistent listening connection for the corresponding web client. Such a connection may be dedicated for pushing events from the server to the client. An event connection may have the capability of multiplexing event subscriptions. In normal situations, the session manager 230 may establish a

listening connection for a client as soon as there is a successful event subscription. In other situations, the session manager 230 may also set up a listening connection based on a client's request. The session manager 230 may close a listening connection when there is no longer any outstanding subscription".

The recited persistent listening connection is not taught or suggested by MacNaughton. MPEP § 2131 mandates that "TO ANTICIPATE A CLAIM, THE REFERENCE MUST TEACH EVERY ELEMENT IN THE CLAIM". Furthermore, the MPEP, citing Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 9 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987), states "[t]he identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the... claim" (emphasis added).

Here, MacNaughton does not appear to teach the claimed persistent listening connection. Further, this feature is not remotely suggested by MacNaughton as would be required for a proper rejection under § 103 of the Code.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that the rejections to the claims are improper under § 102 as MacNaughton cannot anticipate the rejected claims since they do not "teach the identical invention". Based on the above discussion with reference to the MPEP guidelines, it is respectfully requested that the rejections based on 35 U.S.C. § 102 be withdrawn.

This being the only prior art rejection to remaining claims it is respectfully requested that these claims be allowed.

In view of the foregoing, it requested that the application be reconsidered, that claims 4-9, 12-21, 24-32, and 39-44 be allowed and that the application be passed to issue. Please charge any shortages and credit any overcharges to Intel's Deposit Account number 50-0221.

Respectfully submitted,

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